

# THE ENTERPRISE.

VOL. XV

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1908.

NO. 3.

## IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE SOUTH CITY IMPROVEMENT CLUB

### Large Delegation of Citizens to Appear Before Supervisors and Resolutions of Protest to Be Presented

The South City Improvement Club held a largely attended meeting last Monday evening in Judge McSweeney's court room.

Most of the evening's business was taken up with the smelter question.

At a previous meeting a committee had been appointed to inform the representatives of the American Smelting and Refining Company in San Francisco of the action of the San Mateo County Board of Supervisors at its last meeting in passing an ordinance which will practically prevent the operation of any smelter in this county. This ordinance would have become a law had not Supervisor Eikerkotter, who represents the First Township, changed his vote from no to aye, and moved, seconded by Supervisor Debenedetti, to have the vote by which the ordinance was passed reconsidered at the next meeting of the board.

W. J. Martin reported that the committee had called upon the proper representatives, who are H. B. Underhill, E. B. Braden and Mr. Chickering of the firm of Chickering & Gregory. The action of the club in preparing to make a protest at the next meeting of the Board of Supervisors was approved by the smelter people, who said they would take the matter up with the head office in New York City and get the advice of the company's attorneys, who will look into the legal aspects of the situation. The smelter representatives stated that they would appear before the Board of Supervisors and act in conjunction with the South City Improvement Club and endeavor to have the whole matter reconsidered so as to give the smelter side of the question an opportunity to offer testimony on the subject.

At this point a delegation composed of I. C. Kuentz, E. G. Knoepfle and Sam Barkovitz appeared before the club and were given permission to explain a process that they had perfected which will prevent fumes of any character coming from smokestacks to the destruction of surrounding vegetation. They had drawings which showed that the process for eliminating fumes is a very simple one. They also stated that they had a working model in operation

in San Francisco which is a success. They explained that the sulphuric acid that would accumulate by the working of this plan can be burned with a zinc process, so that no damage would result at all.

The delegation was asked to present their process to the smelter people and endeavor to have them adopt it.

Fred A. Cunningham, for the delegation who attended the convention at the Peninsula Promotion League held on January 10th in Redwood City, reported that there was a good attendance at the convention. He stated that the principal business of the meeting was the matter of obtaining lower commutation rates on the railroad between San Francisco and San Jose and the eliminating of bill boards in the peninsula section. The next meeting of the League will be held in San Mateo.

The entertainment and ball committee reported progress.

The street and light committee reported that a petition was being circulated among the business men of South City asking for contributions, and that it was being signed with no objections.

On motion a committee was appointed to prepare a set of resolutions to be presented to the Board of Supervisors at its meeting next Monday protesting against its action and asking that said action be reconsidered.

The members of the committee are Harry E. Styles, E. E. Cunningham and W. T. Garrett.

It is the intention of the full membership of the club to attend the Supervisors' meeting, and it is requested that everyone in the First Township who wants fair play in the matter should also attend.

#### No Deaths from Smelter Fumes.

BUTTE (Mont.), January 11.—Master in Chancery Crane filed findings in the famous Deer Lodge valley smoke case in the Federal Court today, and if approved by Judge Hunt it is not likely that a permanent injunction asked for by farmers residing close to the \$5,000,000 Washoe smelter at Anaconda will be granted. Besides the significant views expressed by the master in

## SOUTH CITY STREETS TO BE BETTER LIGHTED

Petition Being Circulated and Merchants Signing Generally Without Objection in Aid of This Progressive Movement.

A petition has been circulated among the business men of South City, asking for contributions to a fund to be used by the South City Improvement Club for the purpose of keeping the principal streets cleaned and lighted. The petition with contributors' names attached is as follows:

"This is to certify that I will pay monthly the amount of money agreed by me to be paid in this petition, with the understanding that all money raised on this petition is to be used for the purpose of keeping the principal streets in South City cleaned and lighted."

The names that have been signed at this writing are as follows:

For \$2 a month—Peck & Garrett, South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company.

For \$1 a month—South City Printing Company, E. E. Cunningham & Co., Bank of South San Francisco, South San Francisco Mill and Lumber Company, E. Langenbach, John Nealis, J. L. Debenedetti, Fiore Raffanli, Dan Bortoli & Co., S. Parr, W. C. Schneider, The Jacobs Co., C. T. Connelly, Rogers & Hawes, H. Gaerdes, McSweeney & Walsh, Berlinger Bros., Wallace & Leahy, P. Lind & Co.

chancery in his appended statement, an important feature is the manner in which the findings relating to the effect of arsenic upon the animals in the alleged smoke zone have been amended.

The original finding now is made to state that no deaths were found to have occurred from arsenical poisoning. It is held that sickness only resulted. It was on the allegation that deaths of animals had occurred from such poisoning that the request for a permanent injunction was largely based.

#### Smelter to Resume Operation.

SALT LAKE CITY, January 13.—Of great importance to all Western mining interests is a decision by the States District Court of Appeals, which insures the continued operation of the American Smelting and Refining Company's plant at Murray, Utah. The order was made public in the United States District Court today.

It is a modification of the injunction granted to the farmers of Salt Lake valley by District Judge Marshall, an injunction which virtually involved the closing of all large smelters in the State. The American Company entered into friendly negotiations with the land owners and the concessions made are embodied in the decree published today.

The smelting company may operate its lead smelter at Murray up to its present capacity of 1,500 tons of crude ore every twenty-four hours. This shall be exclusive of flux and fuel, other than sulphur, and this tonnage shall not be more than one third sulphide. The sulphur content of the latter shall not exceed 25 per cent when bedded for charging the roasters.

The American plant at Murray has been handling custom ores from Utah and a half dozen surrounding States.

#### LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining on hand thirty days preceeding January 13, 1908. E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

#### DOMESTIC

Bachero, D.; Aletta, T.; Contrera, J., 2; Garvone, G.; Tracy, R. L.

#### FOREIGN

Marco, Supremo; Derfino, Gueseppe.

## LOCAL HAPPENINGS TOLD IN BRIEF

RESIDENTS of South City are requested to furnish this office with any news items that they know of from time to time. There is a letter box attached to our front door, in which written items can be placed. Please write on one side of paper and sign your name to it. THE ENTERPRISE desires to print all the local happenings, and the people of South City can be of material help.

K. O. Whitson, of Vista Grande was a visitor to South City on Wednesday.

Wm. Collopy of San Francisco was a visitor to South City on Friday.

The foundations for the six-room bungalow which John Nealis is going to build on Grand Avenue near the school house are completed.

The pastor's sermon subjects at St. Pauls Church Sunday, January 19 at 11 a. m. is, "Ease." 7.30 p. m., "Sweetness of God's Word." Epworth League at 6.30. The public is invited to all these services.

John Hanifin, granduncle of Geo. E. Moore of South City is dead and will be buried in San Jose today. Mr. Moore and wife left here on the early train this morning to attend the funeral.

Paul Shoup, Traffic Manager for the Southern Pacific Company, located at San Francisco, and E. Shillingsburg, Division Passenger Agent for the same company located at San Jose, were visitors to South City on Friday on business for the company.

David Kaplin and Louis Martloff, of Vista Grande, were arrested on Monday by Deputy Sheriff Daneri on a charge of selling liquor without a license. They appeared before Justice McSweeney, pleaded guilty and were fined \$50 each.

In the report of the installation of officers of Francis Drake Lodge, F. and A. M., in THE ENTERPRISE last week, the types inadvertently were made to read that F. A. Cunningham was installed as Treasurer, which was wrong. Mr. Cunningham was installed as Secretary, and G. W. Holston was installed as Treasurer.

A new steam laundry is to be established in South City by Messrs. A. McSweeney and John Nealis, two well known citizens of this place. The latest modern machinery is to be installed, and first-class work will be the new firm's specialty. A building for the laundry is being erected at No. 6 Grand Avenue, where the business will start about February 10th.

The real estate firm of McSweeney & Walsh has sold lot 20 in block 84, at the northeast corner of Grand and Eucalyptus Avenues to Dr. J. C. McGovern, who will erect a handsome seven-room bungalow soon as the rainy season closes. This will be a material improvement to the west end of town.

John Robinson, a colored vagrant, arrested by Officers Daneri and Kneese, was sentenced to serve thirty days in the county jail at Redwood City. Robinson, when arrested, told the officers that he "never done nothin'" and said "Gee, if I knowed yer wuz runnin' me down I'd hev cut ma troat wid a razzer. Yer wuddent hev takin' me alive."

P. R. Husted, who lived in South City about fourteen years ago when it was in its infancy, has returned after spending that length of time in the mining and smelting business in Mexico and South America. He was associated with the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co. He is well pleased with South City and intends to live here in future.

A splendid treat is in store for South City. On Friday evening, January 31st, at Metropolitan Hall, Geo. A. Hough, D. D. will deliver a lecture on "Sunny Italy" aided by a large assortment stereopticon views. Dr. Hough is to speak under the auspices of the

Epworth League. He is known as a charming speaker.

The South City Dock Company of South San Francisco has filed articles of incorporation in Redwood City. G. H. Umben & Co., of San Francisco, are the main parties behind the project. The capital stock amounts to \$25,000. The principal place of business will be South San Francisco, with head office at San Francisco. No further information can be obtained at present as to the plans and purposes of the new company.

The San Mateo County Board of Supervisors, in conjunction with Superintendent W. A. McGovern and other officials of the Southern Pacific Company, made an inspection trip over the company's roads in the county a few days ago in a special car. The purpose of the trip was to decide where gates and watchmen were to be placed at crossings. There will be two gates placed in South City, one at Grand Avenue crossing and another at San Bruno road crossing.

Last Tuesday evening two boxing contests took place in Wallace's Hall, South City. The preliminary event was between Tom Courtney of South City and Jack Raymond of Chicago. It was a four-round go and was a lively one. The decision was given to Courtney. The main event was between Geo. Sullivan of San Francisco and Al Hansen (The Terrible Swede) of South City. The fight lasted only two rounds and the decision was given to Sullivan. There was a large crowd present, and it is expected that more boxing events will be held in the near future.

#### JOHN BRACKEN DEAD.

When the name of John Bracken is called at the next council of sorrow, the answer will be absent. Brother Bracken joined South City Aerie No. 1473 F. O. E. in October, 1906, and left for the Aerial Heights Tuesday last. While but 23 years of age, he endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact, jovial straightforward, always willing to assist in advancing the interests of the order. The respect in which he was held was demonstrated by the large attendance at the church and Holy Cross Cemetery. Members of South City Aerie attended in force, acted as pall bearers and assisted in the last sad rites, and while

"Cold in that dust the perished heart may lie,  
But that which warmed it once can never die."

The pall bearers were: J. Eikerkotter, C. T. Connelly, Geo. E. Moore, D. McSweeney, Thos. McGovern and Wm. Broderick.

## THE GOOD OLD QUAKER

Once said to his boy:

"Nathan, it is not what thee reads that makes thee smart; it is not what thee eats that makes thee fat; nor what thee earns that makes thee rich, but what thee SAVES."

We encourage this habit of saving, and pay 3½ per cent per annum interest on savings accounts.

#### BANK OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

P. N. LILIENTHAL, President.  
LEROY HOUGH, Vice-Pres.  
C. F. HAMSHER, Cashier.

## Drayage

—AND—

## Expressage

### Kauffmann Bros.

Light and Heavy Hauling promptly attended to. Baggage and Freight transferred to and from Railroads, Hotels, Residences, Etc., at reasonable rates.

#### CONNECTIONS WITH ALL TRAINS

Office: With Wells, Fargo & Co.  
Phone. Main 224 Grand Ave.



## SOUTH CITY RAILROAD TIME TABLE. BAY SHORE CUTOFF.

### NORTHBOUND TRAINS.

6:23 A. M.  
7:23 A. M.  
(Except Sunday)

7:43 A. M.  
9:23 A. M.  
1:03 P. M.  
3:03 P. M.  
5:23 P. M.  
6:23 P. M.  
7:03 P. M.

### SOUTHBOUND TRAINS.

6:37 A. M.  
7:17 A. M.  
8:40 A. M.  
10:57 A. M.  
11:57 A. M.  
2:20 P. M.  
3:37 P. M.  
4:37 P. M.  
5:57 P. M.  
6:17 P. M.  
6:37 P. M.  
8:37 P. M.

### POST OFFICE.

Post Office open from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. Sundays, 8 A. M. to 9 A. M. Money order office open from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. Mails leave Post Office thirty minutes before trains.

### \* NORTHBOUND DISPATCH.

11:48 A. M.  
3:43 P. M.  
7:03 P. M.

### † SOUTHBOUND DISPATCH.

6:37 A. M.  
11:57 A. M.  
3:17 P. M.

\* Mails from south arrive.

† Mails from north arrive.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

### COUNTY OFFICIALS

Judge Superior Court..... G. H. Buck  
Treasurer..... P. P. Chamberlain  
Tax Collector..... C. L. McCracken  
District Attorney..... J. J. Bullock  
Assessor..... C. D. Hayward  
County Clerk..... Joseph H. Nash  
County Recorder..... John F. Johnson  
Sheriff..... Robert Chatham  
Auditor..... Henry Underhill  
Superintendent of Schools..... Roy Cloud  
Coroner and Public Adm..... Dr. H. G. Plymire  
Surveyor..... James B. Neuman

### Officials—First Township

Supervisor..... Julius Elkerek  
Justice of the Peace..... A. M. Cheney  
Constable..... J. Carroll  
Postmaster..... E. E. Cunningham  
School Trustees..... Tom Mason, Duray Smith

### Grace Episcopal Church.

Sunday School..... 10 a. m.  
Service of Holy Communion every third Sunday of each month at 11:15 a. m.

Grace Guild meets every alternate Friday for an all-day session at Guild Hall.

Junior Guild and sewing school meets every Saturday in Guild Hall at 2:00 p. m.

Mrs. W. J. Martin, President of Guild.

Mrs. Jennie P. Frost, Superintendent of Junior Guild.

### St. Pauls Methodist Episcopal Church

(Cor. Grand and Maple Aves., one block from Post Office.)

Regular Sunday services—Sermons at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School classes for all ages at 10:00 a. m. Epworth League of C. E. at 6:30 p. m. Prayer service Wednesday at 8 p. m. The public is made cordially welcome at all our services.

"A home-like church."

EDWIN D. KIZER, Pastor.

### For Sale

A lodging house of 21 rooms, all newly furnished. (A five year's lease) for sale. Sicknes cause of sale. Inquire of E. E. Cunningham & Co.

### PECK'S ADDITION

Local headquarters in Post Office building. The first section of lots now on the market. For price list and terms apply to the undersigned. Team to the door and no trouble to show the property.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM & Co.

FOR SALE CHEAP—New three room cottage.

E. E. Cunningham & Co. If

Subscribe for The Enterprise \$2 a year

## THE WOOD FOR PAPER COSTS \$26,000,000

The Publisher Pays Much More for His Stock Than He Did Last Year.

To-day there is general complaint among publishers that printing paper is constantly growing dearer. In the Middle West many local papers are raising their subscription price 50 per cent in order to pay for the paper. From the time when Guttenberg first used movable type, made of wood, to the present day of metropolitan papers, some of which consume the product of acres of spruce in a single edition, printing has in very large degree depended upon the forest.

In the face of a threatened shortage of timber, the amount of wood consumed each year for pulp has increased since 1899 from 2 million to 3½ million cords. The year 1906 marked an increase of 62,000 cords in the imports of pulpwood, the highest average value per cord for all kinds, and a consumption greater by 469,053 cords than that of any previous year.

Spruce, the wood from which in 1899 three-fourths of the pulp was manufactured, is still the leading wood, but it now produces a little less than 70 per cent of the total. How well spruce is suited to the manufacture of pulp is shown by the fact that during a period in which the total quantity of wood used has doubled and many new woods have been introduced, the proportion of spruce forest for other purposes. During this time three different woods, from widely separated regions, have in turn held the rank of leader in the lumber supply.

Since 1899 poplar, which for years was used in connection with spruce to the exclusion of all other paper woods, has increased in total quantity less than 100,000 cords, and is now outranked by hemlock. Pine, balsam, and cottonwood are used in much smaller amounts.

New York alone consumes each year over a million and a quarter cords of wood in the manufacture of pulp, or more than twice as much as Maine, which ranks next. Wisconsin, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, and Michigan follow in the order given. Sixty per cent of the wood used in New York was imported from elsewhere, and even so the supply appears to be waning, since the total consumption for the State shows a small decrease since 1905, whereas the other States named have all increased their consumption. Other States important in the production of pulp are: Massachusetts, Minnesota, Ohio, Oregon, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia.

The average cost of pulp delivered at the mill was \$7.21. The total value of the wood consumed in 1906 was \$26,400,000. The chief item determining the price of paper is the cost of pulp. An example of the increased price of paper is found in the case of a publisher of a daily in the Middle West, who recently paid \$1,200 for a carload of paper. The same quantity and grade of paper cost a year ago but \$800. The chemical processes of paper making, which better preserve the wood fiber, are gaining over the mechanical process. In 1899, 65 per cent of the wood was reduced by the mechanical process; in 1906, less than 50 per cent.

All importations of wood for pulp are from Canada, and comprised, in 1906, 739,000 cords, nearly all of which was spruce. Four and a half million dollars' worth of pulp was imported in 1906, a slight falling off from 1905.

Circular 120 of the Forest Service contains a discussion of the consumption of pulpwood in 1906, based on statistics gathered by the Bureau of Census and the Forest Service. The pamphlet can be had upon application to the Forester, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

### DEMAND FOR TIES DOOMS THE STALEY REDWOODS

It becomes more evident each year that all the redwood forests on the coastside which are not included in the boundaries of the state park are doomed to early destruction and it cannot but be regretted that this is so.

Heretofore the demand on these forests has been confined to lumber for building purposes, but now they are to be invaded to furnish railway ties.

The Bartley holdings, near La Honda, which are covered with a fine forest of virgin redwood trees were recently sold, presumably to Seymour and LeMode, the tie contractors, as this firm has contracted to furnish the Achison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway with 100,000 redwood ties. The ties will be freighted by team from La Honda to Mayfield and from there will be shipped by rail.

A large force of men is already engaged in getting out the ties, and teams will soon be busy bringing them across the Santa Cruz range in large quantities. Teaming over these mountains at this time of the year is beset with many dangers and Reous and Wilkins, the men who have the contract of hauling the ties, say the work will go forward as fast as the roads will permit.—Palo Alto Times.

## DIFFICULTIES THAT CONFRONT BUILDERS

Some of the difficulties that confront builders in their effort to reconstruct San Francisco are exemplified in the operations on the site of the new Palace Hotel. The enormity of the work necessary to put the site in condition to begin construction work may be understood when it is remembered that it took six months' time, and the expenditure of \$90,000 to remove the debris and ruined walls after the fire had destroyed the magnificent structure.

The excavation has been made ready for the steel framework, after months of additional work in which hundreds of piles have been driven through the sand to firm ground. On these piles have been laid heavy foundations of steel bars and concrete for the support of the immense superstructure which will be nine stories high and cover a ground area of 275 by 344 feet, an entire city block.

It is expected to have the hotel completed about the fourth anniversary of the fire which destroyed the old one and that occasion will be marked by one of the most magnificent dinners ever given in the country, to be given by The California Promotion Committee, and to which will be invited the President of the United States and his cabinet, the rulers of foreign countries, and all the diplomatic officers at Washington, all the governors of the various states in the Union, and representative financial and commercial leaders of all parts of the world. No expense will be spared to make this dinner, which will commemorate San Francisco's reconstruction, the most notable in modern history, and it will be the culmination of a week of festivities marking the most wonderful recovery from disaster ever recorded.

### NOT INFALLIBLE.

The newspaper man cannot know everything that happens, any more than anyone else does; and yet the majority of people seem to believe that he will know all about the things they wish to see in print even though they may take not the least trouble to inform him. Then when the item fails to appear, because of lack of knowledge of it, one more case is added to the number who wrongfully believe that it must have been known and intentionally omitted.

It is a pleasure to note every item of interest, and we appreciate having told to us or sent in by note or phone. The parties concerned can thus insure their news appearing in straight form. Some items, such as births and marriages, are not published without some direct authority, for we have known of too many cases in which embarrassing errors have been made, and some in which wrong information was given either as a supposed joke or maliciously. Editors are glad to print all such news, and think it no more than fair that those concerned should interest themselves to the extent of seeing that we get it.—Exchange.

The recently deceased Massachusetts millionaire who never spent a cent for pleasures will be disappointed if he finds himself spending eternity in a region where no pleasures is to be had for love of money.

# Just Received!

# 25

# LADIES' FURS

ON CONSIGNMENT

For TEN DAYS ONLY we are offering them at exceptionally low prices.

Call and see them and get our prices

## W. C. SCHNEIDER

227 GRAND AVENUE

# Special Reductions

—ON—

# Ready-made Suits

# Overcoats

# High-Cut Shoes

—AT—

# E. W. LANGENBACH'S

Gents' Furnishing Goods and Clothing Store

313-315 Grand Avenue, South City, California

# Stove Sale Off!!

## Watch This Space!

Something new to offer next week

# J. L. DEBENEDETTI

Leading, Most Modern and Oldest Established Merchandise Store

# South San Francisco, Cal.



# To Manufacturers

The earthquake did but little damage to South San Francisco. The industries located here, the Western Meat Company, the Wool Pullery, the Butler Brick Company, the Pacific Jupiter Steel Company, the Steiger Pottery Works, the W. P. Fuller White Lead Works, and other enterprises, are all in full operation to-day. Not one of them having suffered any serious impairment by reason of the earthquake.

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company planned South San Francisco as a manufacturing suburb of San Francisco. With that object in view they originally purchased 3500 acres of land in San Mateo county on the bay front five miles south of the City of San Francisco, and have developed their property so that to-day they possess perfected nearly every feature desired by manufacturers.

## SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

Is a railroad terminal; it is on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad and accessible to all railroads; has deep water communication; owns and operates for its industries, a railroad connecting with the Southern Pacific and the water front; has electric street car service from factory to town and direct to San Francisco; has an Electric Light and Power Company; owns an independent water works, and has an abundance of fresh water for factory and house; has wharves and docks; a perfect sewerage system; a bank; a town hall; and a population of 3000 people; an extensive and fine residence district, where workingmen may secure land at reasonable prices and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

## FACTORY SITES

Can be obtained from the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company on most reasonable terms.

The American Smelting and Refining Company recently purchased from this Company 200 acres of land and are on the ground to-day arranging for the immediate construction of a plant costing upward of \$5,000,000. This means a vast increase in population, and a great augmentation for the benefit of all industries of every detail pertaining to rail and water communication.

**For Manufacturing Purposes South San Francisco Has No Equal on San Francisco Bay.**

PARTIES DESIRING LOCATIONS SHOULD APPLY TO

**W. J. MARTIN, Land Agent, South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co.  
South San Francisco, San Mateo County, California.**

# WESTERN MEAT COMPANY

## BEEF AND PORK PACKERS

**HAMS, BACON,  
LARD AND  
CANNED MEATS**

SLAUGHTERERS OF

**CATTLE  
HOGS  
SHEEP  
and  
CALVES**

PACKERS OF THE

**MONARCH  
and  
GOLDEN GATE  
BRANDS**

PACKING HOUSE AND STOCK YARDS LOCATED AT

## SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

San Mateo County, - - - - - California



# THE ENTERPRISE

Published every Saturday by the  
**Enterprise Publishing Co**  
 Everett I. Woodman, Manager.

Entered at the Postoffice at South San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter, December 19, 1895.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Year, in advance.....\$2 00  
 Six Months ".....1 00  
 Three Months ".....50

Advertising rates furnished on application.

Office on Linden Avenue near Bank.

SATURDAY—JANUARY 18, 1908

On Monday next the anti-smelter ordinance will come before the Board of Supervisors of this county, on Supervisor Eikerenkotter's motion for reconsideration. A delegation of citizens from this town and from this township will appear before the Board to ask that action on this pending ordinance be postponed and a time fixed for a full hearing on this important matter. Thus far there has been no hearing.

The attorneys and hired experts of an association organized to prevent the establishment and operation of the smelting business in this county have gathered together a mass of opinions, assertions and distorted statements, prepared secretly and without any notice whatever to those adversely interested, an anti-smelter ordinance, and under the cry that a case had been made beyond doubt or question, calling for prohibition legislation, rushed through the cooked-up ordinance. The above is no more than a fair statement of the action taken by these anti-smelter people, including, strange to say, an old, and hitherto respected, attorney of this county, two Stanford University professors and several big capitalists residing in this county. It is very easy to pile up apparently convincing proof upon almost any subject in the absence of opposition. How often is this done only to be upset by a few sharp thrusts of criticism? We doubt not a fair hearing will be given in this case and we predict that such a hearing will change the entire aspect of this question.

Since the above editorial has been written THE ENTERPRISE has received a copy of a circular sent to the Home Protective Association in San Mateo from the Smelter Executive Committee in Alameda, protesting against the passage of the present anti-smelter ordinance and asking that one be passed that will absolutely prevent the erection of a smelter of any kind.

Ransack history from Eden to Chicago and Los Angeles and you will find few great men and fewer good men whose cradle was not rocked by a white-souled woman. Turn all the vile pages of history and you will find few men of brutal instincts and degraded lives whose cradle was rocked by a woman of clear intelligence, of high ideals and of ripe wisdom, says the Los Angeles Times. Palliate radically the source of human society at the fountain head, motherhood, and you may build a school house on every crossroad; you may endow colleges with the wealth of all the mines in the world; you may fill the chairs of philosophy and science with prodigies of genius; you may make your cities like thickset woods with church steeples, and

fill their pulpits with men whose tongues are fire. Do all that, but you will not arrest the race in its downward course in vice and degradation. Unless the mothers of the race lay the foundations of character, unless the sisters of the men set before their eyes a constant picture of purity and self-devotion, and make virtue appear in its true attractiveness, and unless wives hold up before our eyes some reflex of the angelic qualities of the soul which makes the human reflect the image of the divine, all your accessories of civilization are in vain and all efforts must fail. The bestial in the race must assert itself and drag us down to wallow in the mire of all uncleanness unless we are guided by the gentle touch of a white hand with a woman's love of all that is pure and of good repute beating in every vibration of the heart which vivifies that hand.

It was explained a few days after the uncompleted span of the bridge across the St. Lawrence at Quebec fell recently that the accident occurred because the span was too heavily loaded with structural material at its outer end. The span had been built over the river one hundred and eighty feet from the pier with no support. Even though the average person may have a general knowledge of the principles on which such a span is constructed, he always wonders that it does not fall of its own weight. Engineers were afraid that it would fall until a bridge was built across the gorge of the Niagara river in 1883, the first cantilever bridge in the world. Now, a cantilever is a bracket projecting from the side of building or a pier. In a bridge two such brackets are built from adjoining piers until they come near enough together to be connected by an independent truss. In its simplest form the cantilever, or bracket, for a bridge is a series of connected triangles. The side of the pier is one side of the first triangle; a beam projecting from it at right angles is the second side, and a brace running back to the pier from the outer end of the beam is the third side. This third side forms the first side of the second triangle, and the end of the first beam is at its upper apex, and the base of the triangle is another beam extending from the lowest point of the first triangle at right angles with the pier and supported at its outer end by another beam running from the end of the first beam. As it is impossible to change the shape of a triangle so long as its sides and corners remain rigid, it is theoretically possible to extend a series of connected triangles an indefinite distance into space. All that is needed is that the supporting pier should be strong enough and that the sides of the triangles should not buckle. The chief advantage of this method of bridge construction lies in the possibility of spanning deep gorges and rapid rivers without false work to support the uncompleted structure.

The British youth of the present generation is not in quite so bad a way as the recent discussions of physical deterioration would indicate. Attention was lately called to the interesting condition revealed by a study of the measurements of the school boys at Marlborough for the past twenty years. The 14-year old boys of 1906 are five pounds heavier and one and one-half inches taller than the

boys of the same age in 1886, and the 16-year old boys are eight pounds heavier and three-fourths of an inch taller. A hatter who provides hats for the boys in six schools says that a few years ago he rarely was asked for a hat twenty-one and a half inches in circumference, but now he is frequently called upon for hats an inch larger. It is not at all unlikely that the revelation of the poor physique or the British youth that followed the Boer war recruiting aroused parents to a sense of the importance of getting their boys into the fresh air, where they could take a proper amount of wholesome exercise.

The public ownership of public utilities is one of the big questions of the present age, which, after much wrangling, remains unsettled.

It is conceded that public ownership would be best for every one, provided public management of these utilities was or could be brought to be as efficient and economical as private ownership and management. That is the whole matter in a nutshell.

It only remains to make local government thoroughly efficient and economical, and this big question is settled.

Canadian government experts who have been prospecting in the Yukon region have lately announced that more than sixty million dollars' worth of gold still remains in the valley, but that careful mining methods will be required to extract it. The superficial methods employed in the past have produced nearly a hundred and twenty millions. This, of course, applies to the Canadian Yukon region.

A critic has discovered in four short poems in one magazine the words, "dunching," "planished," "skelloch," "beveril," "strepitous," and "riffing." When we look at the size of the dictionary today it looks as if anyone who would invent new words ought to be sent to the penitentiary.

A Highmore (S. D.) municipal ordinance prohibits young men and women from "loitering on the steps of any church building or doorway for the purpose of eating candy or peanuts." This is likely to break some young people of the habit of going to church.

## MISSION TIMES WRONG.

The people of South San Francisco held a mass meeting on Monday night to protest against the establishment of a smelter at Baden. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Home Protective Association. W. J. Martin, E. E. Cunningham, Andrew Hynding, Harry E. Styles, E. I. Woodman and Ambrose McSweeney constituted the committee in charge.—Mission Times.

The Times is mistaken. The Home Protective Association is not located in South City, and the meeting spoken of was held under the auspices of the South City Improvement Club when plans were perfected to protest against the action of the San Mateo County Board of Supervisors in voting for an ordinance without thorough investigation which will practically prohibit the operating of a smelter in this county. This locality wants the Board to reconsider its action next Monday and give the smelter people an opportunity to be heard.

## I. O. G. T.

The lodge was favored at their last meeting, January 14, with the presence of District Templar Evens and Chief Templar Griffin of Oakland lodge. Both made short, but pithy addresses. After adjournment, the evening was spent in an interesting social time. The lodge is improving nicely.

# FRATERNAL ORDERS

## F. O. E.

South City Aerie, No. 1473, F. O. E., installed its officers for the ensuing term Wednesday evening last, at which time C. W. Wescott, District Deputy Grand President, conducted the installation ceremony, assisted by Brothers Joseph Nash and W. Knapp, Past Presidents of San Mateo Aerie, No. 440. This ceremony occurs but once a year in Eaglesdom and therefore becomes a memorable event in the life of an Aerie, consequently great interest was aroused. The following officers received the charge and were conducted to their several stations: Junior Past President, Thomas Mason; Worthy President, Ambrose McSweeney; Worthy Vice-President, Julius Eikerenkotter; Worthy Chaplain, R. I. Woods; Worthy Secretary, Harry Edwards; Worthy Treasurer, M. Hawes; Worthy Inside Guard, Chas. Lues; Worthy Outside Guard, John Lubbers; Worthy Physician, H. G. Plymire; Worthy Conductor, John Fischer; Organist, J. C. McGovern; Senior Past President, Frank Lawlor; Trustees, Geo. Wallace, Dan McSweeney, Fred Hudson. The ceremony over, the Deputy was called upon for a speech. Earnestly, eloquently, he traced the origin of the Fraternal Order of Eagles from its inception to the present time, and, amid applause, impressed upon the brothers present the necessity of attending the regular sessions of the Aerie, and backing up the newly installed officers in their efforts to spread the principles of liberty, truth, justice and equality, until every home in South City was protected by the beneficent influences, which the principles of our beloved order teaches. Brother Knapp followed and with words of wisdom and encouragement held the attention of his audience to the end. The speech of brother J. Nash aroused considerable interest, congratulating the Aerie on the prominence it had attained along fraternal lines, of the great work in which they were engaged, of the wonderful growth of the order everywhere, also the thousands of homes that had been cheered by the protecting hand, of the widows and orphans who had received help, while the work in which we as Eagles were engaged, tended to uplift, making better sons, better fathers, better citizens. The usual social time followed, and was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

## W. O. W.

Vella Floria Circle, Women of Woodcraft, installed its officers for the ensuing term Wednesday evening last. The mingling of the Circle with the Eagles at banquet was a novel experience. It showed the fraternal spirit which should exist among those who having the same object in view are working for the betterment of humanity while rendering help to those who need help most. The banquet proved a very enjoyable affair.

## Why He Remembered.

The Lawyer (cross examining)—Now, what did you say your first name was?  
 The Witness (cautiously)—Waal, I was baptized John Henry.  
 The Lawyer—You were, were you? How do you know you were?  
 The Witness—Waal, I was there, you know.  
 The Lawyer—Huh! How do you know you were?  
 The Witness—Why, I couldn't have been baptized otherwise. And, besides, I think I can remember it quite well.  
 The Lawyer—Ho, you do, do you?  
 The Witness—Waal—er—yes.  
 The Lawyer (deeply sarcastic)—Kindly explain to the court and jury, my friend with the phenomenal memory, how an infant in arms came to remember that ceremony so well, will you?  
 The Witness—Waal—er—you see, I wasn't baptized until I was eighteen years old.

## WORDS OF WISE MEN.

All paths, all haunts of men are full of God.—Aratus.  
 One wise counsel is better than the strength of many.—Euripides.  
 A man must stand erect, not be kept erect by other.—Marcus Aurelius.  
 How ill to please is a man in distress and annoyed by everything.—Amphis.  
 There are abysses that love can not cross, but it can bury itself in them.—Balzac.

## IF YOU WOULD BE POPULAR.

Be sociable.  
 Be unselfish.  
 Be generous.  
 Be a good listener.  
 Never worry or whine.  
 Study the art of pleasing.  
 Be frank, open and truthful.  
 Always be ready to lend a hand.  
 Be kind and polite to everybody.  
 Be self-confident, but not conceited.  
 Take a genuine interest in other people.  
 Always look at the bright side of things.  
 Take pains to remember names and faces.  
 Never criticize or say unkind things of others.  
 Look for the good in others, not for their faults.  
 Forgive and forget injuries, but never forget benefits.  
 Cultivate health, and thus radiate strength and courage.  
 Rejoice as genuinely in another's success as in your own.  
 Always be considerate of the rights and feelings of others.  
 Have a good time, but never let fun degenerate into license.  
 Have a kind word and cheery, encouraging smile for every one.  
 Learn to control yourself under the most trying circumstances.  
 Be respectful to women, and chivalrous in your attitude toward them.  
 Meet trouble like a man, and cheerfully endure what you can't cure.  
 Believe in the brotherhood of man, and recognize no class distinctions.  
 Do not be self-opinionated, but listen with deference to the opinions of others.  
 Never utter witticisms at the risk of giving pain or hurting someone's feelings.  
 Be ambitious and energetic, but never benefit yourself at the expense of another.  
 Be courteous and agreeable to your inferiors as you would to your equals and superiors.  
 Do not bore people by telling them long, tedious stories, or by continually dilating on your own affairs.

## FRATERNAL DIRECTORY

TIPPECANOE TRIBE No. 111, I. O. R. M., meets every Thursday evening at 8 p. m. in Metropolitan Hall. Visiting Bros. welcome.  
 L. C. Swarthout, Sachem.  
 Geo. E. Keissling, Keeper of Records.



SOUTH CITY AERIE No. 1473, F. O. E., meets every Wednesday evening in Metropolitan Hall at 8 p. m. Thomas Mason, Worthy President. T. C. McGovern, Secretary. Visiting brothers welcome.

WHITE EAGLE CIRCLE No. 56, U. A. O. D., meets every Monday night in Metropolitan Hall.  
 Mrs. Nellie Wight, Arch Druidess. Miss Mary McDonald, Sec.



SAN MATEO LODGE, No. 7, JOURNEYMEN BUTCHERS, P. and B. A., meets every first and third Mondays in Metropolitan Hall, at 8 p. m.  
 M. J. Hawes, President.  
 J. Sullivan, Secretary.



## PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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## Dr. J. C. McGovern

DENTIST

OFFICE: Kauffmann Building South San Francisco San Mateo Co.



## THE POTRERO COMMERCIAL AND MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

San Francisco, Jan. 16.—At the last meeting held by the Board of Directors of the Potrero Commercial and Manufacturers' Association, which was the first meeting of the newly elected Board, the following officers were elected: President, Richard Spreckels; Vice-President, G. A. Buell; Secretary and Treasurer, W. J. Barrett.

### Annual Report.

The first annual report of the business manager, who was elected August 28, 1906, shows a number of interesting improvements, a portion of which may be enumerated as follows:

The spur track ordinance giving equal privileges to all railroads now in existence and those that should come hereafter was finally passed, and the chairman of the committee on spur tracks gave valuable assistance in reaching this end.

The amendments to the charter now confirm that policy.

Among some of the more difficult cases that were handled with success were those granted Berger Carter Company, Reinhart Lumber Company, The Holmes Lime Company, Vermont Marble Works, J. H. Newbauer & Company and the various merchants on Berry, street between Third and Sixth Streets.

The Kansas-street sewer, which was built of brick and flowed into a lagoon just beyond Army street, from which it was carried in a covered wooden sewer some 600 feet into the Islais Creek, was filled up within a few feet of its mouth by the Ocean Shore Railroad in its construction work at that place. The sewer, thirteen feet wide and seven and one-half feet high, had no outlet and the people in the vicinity were threatened with inundations that would not only ruin their merchandise but would bring on an epidemic of typhoid and other ills. An appropriation was secured from the finance committee of the Board of Supervisors for \$700, to which the Ocean Shore Railroad contributed an equal amount of labor and the threatened calamity was averted.

A similar state of affairs, though not so serious, near the Pacific Guano and Fertilizing Works was arranged by the Santa Fe Railroad constructing a culvert that relieved another inundated region.

An intolerable nuisance threatening the life and property of those doing business on Bryant Street and located next to Haines, Jones and Cadbury's place was removed completely after they and their neighbors had tried for two months and in vain to have it done.

The Sanitary Reduction Works has been compelled to put in a water bath plant at the cost of \$5,000 and to straighten out the chimney, minimizing the offense of the odor, and efforts have been continued to place a hood over the chimney to keep the flying and burning papers from landing on the adjoining property.

In view of the proposition by the Supervisors to handle in some way the garbage by having the work done, and at no expense to the citizens, and the possible purchase of the reduction works by the city at a proper valuation, paying for it in bonds, there is a prospect of the solution of this problem and the disposal of the nuisance being effected.

The lumber merchants doing business on Channel Street, between Third

and Sixth, petitioned us to have the channel dredged, and while this seemed at first a hopeless undertaking, the Harbor Commissioners and the Southern Pacific Company were brought together, and an agreement signed in which each agreed to pay one-half of the expense. There has been a delay in carrying this to a completion for lack of dredges, but this will be obviated in a short time and the work will be completed.

We succeeded in getting Kentucky Street and Railroad Avenue repaired as far down as Eighteenth Avenue South, and it will be continued some distance further.

San Bruno Avenue and 15th Avenue South had loads of rock thrown upon them to make them more passable and this will be done as far as the \$5000 appropriation for that purpose will go.

Kentucky Street at its junction at Third and Fourth is being prepared to drain off the water that banks up on either side during the rainy weather as far as Sixteenth Street.

A bad break in the sewer at Mariposa and Indiana was repaired.

Another break in the sewer southeast corner of Eighteenth and Tennessee Streets was also repaired.

The fearful condition of things at Taylor and Beach Streets where the sewers were in worse condition than any part of our city just after the earthquake, was finally relieved, and an epidemic of great violence was avoided.

The district bounded by Nineteenth and Army, Wisconsin and Vermont, containing 3500 people, most of whom moved in after the fire, was granted lights and mounted police protection.

The Board of Supervisors has taken steps to purchase or acquire the right of way on Hampshire and Twenty-sixth Streets and correct the intolerable condition of sewers running all over the land into open wells menacing life in all directions.

Contracts have been signed and the grading necessary to be finished so that as soon as the weather settles paving of Sixteenth street will be begun from Harrison to the waters of the bay. Some work has already been done.

Much work has been done with the United Railroads at different times and since the first of the year a new system has been inaugurated of handling their cars which promises to relieve the congested travel so long a source of annoyance and delay.

The removal of the Emergency Hospital on Nineteenth and Kentucky was prevented, thus saving to that section an aid in time of accident that could ill be dispensed with.

The work on Minnesota Street from Eighteenth to Twentieth was among the first done in repairing the streets of our district.

Another spur track was secured for the Independent Oil Company and also a permit to lay a pipe under ground to conduct the oil from tanks into a reservoir.

A great many other things have been accomplished, and the list of the work we expect to accomplish in 1908, as published in THE ENTERPRISE of last week, gives an idea to our members of what the Association proposes to do, with every expectation that under the present regime we may confidently look for the realization of all the plans contemplated for the improvement of our district.

## WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON January 10. —The Supreme Court gave the Administration a surprise Monday by declaring the Employers' Liability Act unconstitutional on the ground that the Act includes subjects not within the constitutional power of Congress to legislate upon. The act made railroads and other common carriers responsible to employees for accidents due to the negligence of other employees or to defective apparatus. The decision turned on the point that Congress can legislate only as to interstate commerce, and cannot regulate or control the business of any corporation within a given state. Injuries received by a trolley-line employee, for instance, not actually engaged in carrying passengers across the state line, are not subject to legislation by Congress. Such cases come solely within the scope of state laws. The Court says: "It is apparent that if the contention were well founded it would extend the power of Congress to every conceivable subject, however inherently local, would obliterate all the limitations of power imposed by the Constitution, and would destroy the authority of the states as to all conceivable matters, which from the beginning have been and must continue to be, under their control, so long as the Constitution endures."

Senator Perkins has introduced a bill granting honorable discharges from the United States navy to officers and men of the naval militia of California who served on the United States ships Marion and Pinta at any time between April 21, 1898 and August 14, 1898.

He has also introduced a bill providing for the enlargement of the present subtreasury site in San Francisco, or for the purchase of another site and the erection thereon of a building for the United States subtreasury, and increasing the limit of cost of site and building to \$1,000,000.

Senator Perkins also introduced a bill, prepared by one who has given the matter much study, providing for the retirement of civil-service employees on half pay. Such retirement shall be ordered when the employee is seventy years old, or when he has been employed not less than thirty years. A person who becomes helpless and totally disabled is also to be retired, without reference to length of service. Any person who deems himself entitled to retirement on account of disability, partial or otherwise, may apply for the same, and the Pension Bureau is given jurisdiction over the matter, and its findings are final. Whenever it comes to the notice of the head of a department that an employee has been in the service thirty-five years, or has become unable to perform the duties in a satisfactory manner, such person may be ordered to make application for retirement within ten days, disobedience to be followed by dismissal. When an employee is retired, a new and original appointment is to be made at a salary one-half that of the person retired, and the vacant position is not to be filled until after the death of the person so retired, when it is to be filled through a competitive examination of all the employees in that class or grade. It is claimed for this plan that thereby no burden will be laid on the Treasury, or the civil-service employees, while the latter will be insured against want as long as they live when incapacitated for further active service.

The annual report of the Paymaster General of the Navy shows that there were paid out in wages at the Mare Island Navy-Yard during the past fiscal year, \$1,620,678; at Bremerton, \$707,252; and at the Naval Training Station, San Francisco, \$42,445. The cost of construction of new vessels was \$17,018,219; of repairs to vessels, \$4,013,807; of commission \$17,179,694. The total yearly cost of maintaining a ship in commission is very great. During the past fiscal year, the Colorado cost \$706,000; the Pennsylvania, \$735,000; the West Virginia, \$755,000; the Virginia, \$623,000; the Ohio, \$636,000; the Maine \$650,000; the Louisiana, \$626,000. A rough estimate of the cost of maintaining a battleship or big cruiser gives about \$675,000 as a yearly average. In addition to this absolute cost of maintaining a battleship, there is the annual depreciation, which in the merchant service is reckoned at five per cent a year, making the life of a ship as an efficient agent twenty years.

Thus, in the case of the battleship Connecticut, for instance, which cost

about \$8,000,000, about \$400,000 would represent the depreciation per year on account of wear and tear. As the cost of maintenance of the vessel is over \$400,000 per year, the total cost, to the United States, according to mercantile bookkeeping methods, would be over \$800,000.

The supplement to the Crop Reporter issued by the Department of Agriculture, just out, gives some interesting statistics of California crops for 1907. There were raised 1,836,000 bushels of corn, valued at \$1,561,000; wheat, 20,520,000 bushels, valued at \$20,520,000; oats, 4,556,000 bushels, valued at \$3,235,000; barley, 30,056,000 bushels, valued at \$23,444,000; potatoes, 6,960,000 bushels, \$6,264,000; hay, 1,115,000 tons, \$13,938,000; rye, 1,251,000 bushels, \$1,663,000. Imports of oranges have decreased from \$2,324,907 in 1897 to \$354,495 in 1907, while exports have increased from \$339,396 in 1898 to \$1,225,104 in 1907. California oranges have, therefore, not only driven out the foreign product, but are competing with the latter in the foreign markets.

It begins to look as though the seal fisheries at St. Paul and St. George islands were pretty nearly exhausted. The report of the special agent for 1907 states that, in spite of utmost effort, the quota for St. Paul could not be secured last summer, and it was made up on St. George, where 600 more skins were taken to make the full quota for both islands this season. In the opinion of experts the St. Paul rockery is now exhausted, and that of St. George will last only a season or so longer.

Senator Perkins has presented to the Senate the memorial of the 33d annual convention of Fruit Growers held at Marysville December 3d to 6th last. The memorial sets forth the effect of the Chinese exclusion act in depleting the labor market, which depletion endangers the rural interest. The memorialists state that California and other western states get no benefit from the influx of European immigrants and their "only resource is Asiatic labor". The memorialists therefore ask that the Chinese exclusion law be modified that "a fixed and liberal number of Chinese and an equal number of Japanese be permitted admission, annually, under the same restrictions as to sanitary and other proper conditions as are put upon immigrants from Europe."

### PUBLIC NUISANCES.

In every community there are public nuisances, but the most harmful and the hardest to get rid of are those people who spend all of their spare time living rigorously up to the following rules:

Stir up strife, enmity and bitter feeling among citizen, and neighbors.

Suspect all city officers and hint suspiciously of graft.

Fight every movement for public improvement and attribute a selfish motive to all public spirited citizens.

Do all your trading away from your home town.

Run down your own town to every stranger that comes along.

Never stop kicking, kicking and growling. Never have a good word to say for anybody or anything.

Ask double price for your property of those who desire to buy.

Throw cold water on every new enterprise started in your section.

Always predict hard times.

Discredit the motive for every action of the city trustees and school directors.

Bury your money and call all bankers robbers.

If a stranger comes here to buy property, tell him that he is a fool and that the country is no good.

If a man or woman is talking of engaging in business in your own town, assure them that they are crazy and will go broke inside of three months.

By living up to the above rules you can do a vast deal of harm and become a first class public nuisance and be dishonored and disrespected by every decent citizen in the community.

Then if you have any desire to make some slight amends for the great injury you have done your fellow citizens the only thing we can think of for you to do is to go off (far off) and die.

For the second time in its history, Temple, N. H., has passed through the entire year without a death. We are beginning to suspect that there are no doctors in that town.

The Kansas man who killed himself because he was tired of getting up at 3 o'clock in the morning to milk the cows probably considered it too big a job to kill the cows.

### Proper Treatment For Burns.

In case of burns death may be due, first, to asphyxia; second, to shock, and, third, to septicaemia.

The medical man seldom gets to the case in time to treat the first condition, the second is essentially a general condition, while the whole success in preventing the third depends upon the immediate local treatment. It is therefore the last condition which must be considered here. Among the public it is a generally accepted idea that the thing to do in the case of a burn is to dust flour over it or to cover it with oil, and, indeed, even in some comparatively late text books on surgery a mixture known as "Carron oil" is advocated.

The use of such applications cannot be too strongly deprecated, and, indeed, if the lay mind could be taught that the best thing to put on a burn before the doctor is called is a hot compress, which should contain some boracic acid if there is any in the house, it is probable that the majority of deaths due to septicaemia after burns would be prevented.

For the whole aim and object of the local treatment is to prevent sepsis. Flour and olive oil may be soothing and may allay the pain, but there is no antiseptic property in them; rather they are excellent culture media for bacteria.—London Hospital.

### Why the Will Cost More.

Five years ago a certain man made a will. Last week he made another one. The same lawyer drew up both documents. For writing the second will the lawyer charged twice as much as for writing the first one.

"Why this difference?" asked the client. "Have you attained such prominence in the legal profession in the last five years that you are justified in doubling your fees?"

"Not at all," said the lawyer. "There was twice as much work on this will as on your old one. You see, at that time you were a married man and your will was short, for with the exception of a few minor bequests everything was left to your wife. Changes in your domestic relations have made another will necessary. You are now a bachelor or a bachelor's equivalent, a childless widower. It is much harder to write a will for a man of that type than for a married man. The man with a family usually gives away everything he possesses in three or four clauses, but the bachelor divides his property among so many relatives, friends and dependents and consumes so much time in doing it that the lawyer is justified in charging him double the usual fee."—New York Press.

### The Waiter Explains.

He was one of the very few commercial travelers who cannot adapt themselves to their surroundings, and as a chronic hotel grumbler he is known from east to west. The waiter was possessed of an optimism unusual for one weighted with the responsibilities of his position and served the soup, fish and roast with equanimity and poise. At the dessert the traveling man waxed irritable and sarcastic.

"Look here," he said. "This pudding is on the bill of fare as 'ice cream pudding,' and there isn't any ice nor is there any cream in it."

The waiter in a tone of great patience replied:

"That's all right, sir. There's nothing in names. If we serve you with Washington pie it's no sign there's a picture of the capitol on every piece, and when we bring you college fritters there isn't a term's tuition in advance thrown in. Any cheese with your pie, sir?"

A St Louis woman threw \$2,000 worth of diamonds into the furnace. We suppose she just had to economize on the coal somehow.

Some folks are so happy on Christmas morning that they can sit through a matinee in the afternoon without finding fault with the play and the actors.

### BAY SHORE ADVERTISEMENTS

#### ROONEY'S CANDY STORE

57 LELAND AVENUE

Home Baking Done. Ice Cream Made

Work Guaranteed Prices Reasonable

#### THE JONES FREY CO.

Contracting Painters

Painting, Paper Hanging, Tinting, etc.; also a full line of Paints, Oils, Brushes, Wall Paper.

A Full Line of Notions, Stationery, Knives, Soaps, Dolls and all Kinds of Toys

Cor. Leland Avenue and Peabody st.

## Your Printing

will be promptly attended to, and well done, and at reasonable rates, if you leave or send your orders to

### South City Printing Company

SOUTH CITY, SAN MATEO CO.

We print The Enterprise



## COYOTE POINT HAS A STRATEGIC VALUE

An interesting possibility for the peninsula has arisen in regard to the purpose of the government to utilize that portion of the bay near Coyote Point as a naval station. It is not yet decided that this will be done, but the matter is under consideration. The Burlingame Advance presents the following statement concerning the project.

"Since early last spring the commission has been inspecting the coast from San Diego in the south to Washington in the north, and no vantage points have been overlooked. The bay of San Francisco has been examined in every nook and corner, and will be fortified in a way benefiting the city's commercial and strategic position. Although the harbor facilities are immense, yet the nearness to the open sea and the unprotected nature of the offing would allow the guns of an enemy's fleet to pour their deadly rain of missiles into our ships, and it is this view of the situation that has drawn the attention of the officials to the great need of an anchorage fully protected from both land and sea attacks.

"A glance at the map will show that Coyote Point lies midway between San Francisco and Dumbarton bridge in a direct line, being approximately fifteen miles from each. Some hundred feet from the shore the water is deep enough to admit of vessels of the largest type, and, with dredging, the crescent from South San Francisco to the wooded banks of Coyote could be made available for an immense flotilla. In this position the enemy's ships would be obliged to force the passage of the Golden Gate and reach a position off Hunter's drydock before getting the range of our vessels.

"From the land side the opening of the Dumbarton bridge would give our troops the necessary entrance to the city, together with the naval stores and necessities of life. Coyote Point being about fifteen miles from the coast side could not be reached by the most powerful guns, and thus from all points our vessels would enjoy the best possible protection, while being in a position to sally forth both in defense of the city and to harass the enemy.

"With the point a naval base, the whole country within a radius of fifteen miles would undergo a marvelous change. The population of the immediate neighborhood would increase enormously, transportation lines of ferries would make frequent runs to San Francisco and Dumbarton bridge, industries and manufactures of all kinds would spring up and, in fact, not only the government, but the country as well would be benefited in ways at present inconceivable."

### LOCAL ADVERTISING WILL KEEP TRADE AT HOME

The sentiment exhibited in the numerous articles now printed in country newspapers for the purpose of inducing people to trade at home instead of sending their money to mail-order houses is good and noble, but we doubt if it appeals to the multitude who patronize these mail-order houses.

The more these houses are brought to the attention of the people the greater the volume of business they are likely to do, for all this nice talk about keeping the money at home, spending it with the men who help pay for your churches, schools, etc., patronizing the merchants who extend credit to you when you are out of money, etc., is only indirect advertising for mail-order houses, and the managers of the concerns are shrewd enough to realize this, and make sure of the benefit derived from it.

The best way in which the merchants in the town and smaller cities can fight the mail-order house is to advertise. They know most of their patrons personally, can show them the goods before they buy them, have many other advantages over the mail-order houses, and in almost every instance can sell just as cheap, if not cheaper.

If the home merchant lacks foresight, and is too penurious to properly advertise his goods, why should the publisher exert himself to keep the trade at home for him? If solicitations

on the part of the publisher fail to educate the merchants to the fact that they must advertise if they want to keep up with the procession, then nothing is left to the merchant but to learn in the school of experience, and if the teachings of that renowned school are of no effect on him then there is no place for him, and eventually his place in the commercial world will be taken up by some more enterprising competitor.—Buckeye Informer.

## RIVER IMPROVEMENT ANNOUNCEMENT

Advices have been received by the River Improvement and Drainage Association of California that the invitation extended by it to the United States Board of Engineers in charge of Rivers and Harbors to visit California has been accepted, and that members of the Board, and Lieutenant-Colonel S. S. Leach, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and Captain Webber, Assistant Engineer, other members of the Board, will be here early this month.

The River Improvement and Drainage Association of California has been officially notified in regard to this matter, and hearings have thus far been arranged for as follows.

STOCKTON, January 18, 1908, 10 a. m. Hearing with reference to the improvement of the San Joaquin River and its tributary, Stockton Channel, from San Francisco Bay to Stockton.

SACRAMENTO, January 20, 1908, 1 p. m. Hearing in reference to Sacramento River from its mouth to Feather River.

In advising the Association of the above hearings, the United States Engineers state.

"The object of Board's visit is to secure information setting forth the commercial necessity of the improvement specified in the law, and all persons interested in the matter under consideration are invited to attend the hearings, and to present such information as is available bearing upon these questions.

"While oral statements are of value, the Board suggests that especially important facts and statistics should be submitted in writing, in order that they may become of record."

## BRIEF AND BREEZY

Boston's mayor elect has filed a statement of campaign expenses which reads: "Paid nothing; promised nothing." This will serve to cheer up other men who have long tried to get something for nothing.

The decisive manner in which New York tore up her lid and jumped on it is not calculated to encourage those who are trying to construct one to fit Chicago.

A Buffalo man named Zylidzyski Zsiazewddski fell a distance of fifty feet and escaped serious injury. He must have made a noise like a soda fountain on his way down, however.

The mayor of Topeka, Kansas, has declared that the three great necessities of life are milk, medicine and newspapers. And everybody ought to know what "medicine" means in Kansas.

A man has invented a writing paper that crumbles into dust within forty-eight hours after ink has touched it. This is calculated to prevent a lot of trouble in the world.

Mr. Sereno Payne thinks it would be a good thing if the tariff killed a few newspapers. Perhaps; and it wouldn't upset the universe if it disposed of a few statesmen.

The Alabama grape growers are mad and we don't blame them. They must not make their grapes into wine; and the pure food experts have decided that they mustn't make them into vinegar.

The 27,000 husbands who being supported by their wives no doubt help to swell the chorus of praise for the incomparable advantage of marvelous Manhattan.

Strange that none of the correspondence schools has attempted to teach the art of carving turkey by mail.

In the past week three plumbers in St. Joseph, Mo., were held up and robbed. They will doubtless charge their losses up to their customers this winter.

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## IN LITTLE SPRINGS CANYON

By Addison Howard Gibson.

Copyrighted, 1907, by M. M. Cunningham.

As the pony picked its way up the wild, rock bordered canyon Ivy Norris took in great breaths of the ozone of the Arizona foothills.

"This is living!" she cried, throwing out her arms. "The folks back home would not know me. These three months spent in this wonderful climate have made me strong and young again. And this weather! Back in New Hampshire they are having snow, while out here it is golden sunshine all day long. My heart is full of the day—Thanksgiving! When I write back home that I spent my Thanksgiving out in the foothills all alone the folks won't believe me. They'll simply say I'm learning western ways fast—to manufacture some big ones to boom the country."

The last of August Ivy Norris, pale, thin and thirty, had arrived from the east to teach the Lone Mesa school. The cowboys on Mr. Tower's ranch, where she boarded and lodged, treated the coming of the cultivated little woman as a great joke. Her short skirts, the boots and the handsome little revolver and cartridge belt furnished them material for comment for weeks. Even Warde Hughes, the foreman, was amused at her first attempts to mount and ride Pilot, the gentlest pony on the ranch, but he equally enjoyed the pluck with which she persisted in learning to ride and the use of the little revolver that looked so comically dangerous in her small white hand.

On this Thanksgiving morning the handsome foreman had reined in his cow pony behind a thicket of mesquite trees and was watching faithful old Pilot carefully bear his fair rider up the trail of Little Springs canyon. All at once he became aware of the fact that a few months had wrought a great transformation in the school-teacher of Lone Mesa. The thin form had rounded out into graceful curves, the pale face had become plump and rosy, and her awkwardness in the saddle had given place to an easy manner that could no longer be ascribed to a novice.

"She's like a girl of twenty," he soliloquized. "By Jove, she's the neat-



HE WATCHED IVY NORRIS COME ON UP THE RUGGED TRAIL.

est edition of her species that ever struck these foothills. I wonder if she knows where she is going. She's a good ten miles from the ranch house now and still going on. Well, she's a pretty interesting stray, and I'm going to see that she doesn't get entirely lost."

With this thought Warde Hughes entered another trail, then cautiously made a detour, coming back to the canyon just above Little Springs. Still concealed back of some manzanita bushes, he watched Ivy Norris come on up the rugged trail. She was singing a stanza of an old school song that he remembered, and the notes floated up to him on the warm November air sweet and clear as an angel's song. Suddenly she ceased, and she glanced quickly up the slope. Then, catching up her revolver, she sent a shot whizzing off into the chaparral. A tawny form dropped out of sight down the ravine.

"Ah," exclaimed the foreman admiringly, "she made Mr. Coyote hit the dirt as well as a soldier could have done it."

Guiding the pony to the springs, Ivy

dismounted. While Pilot drank in long, satisfying quaffs from one of the little springs the young woman looked about her, noting the steep granite walls that surrounded her, the deep azure of the sky and the golden glow of the sunshine enveloping everything like a loving mother keeping a winter's chill at bay. Then she saw Warde Hughes approaching from an opposite direction.

"May I join you, Miss Norris?" he asked.

"Certainly, Mr. Hughes," she answered. "It is noon, isn't it?" giving an odd little squint at the sun as if she were already enough of a plainswoman to estimate the time by its elevation.

"It is about 12:30," said Hughes, with the old timer's accuracy.

"Then it is time for my lunch, and

### SCALP WOUNDS.

Various Results That May Come With a Bump on the Head.

A bump on the head is one of the commonest of accidents, but the skin which covers the cranium is tough and is protected by the hair of the scalp, so it is comparatively rare that the blow results in anything more serious than a bruise. This is fortunate, for an open wound of the scalp is a rather difficult affair to manage at times, and its complications and sequels are likely occasionally to give more or less trouble.

A severe bruise, such as may be caused by striking the head with considerable force against a blunt projection, say the rounded edge of a table, usually results in more or less boggy swelling, due to the effusion of serum or blood under the scalp. Ordinarily this gives no trouble, except that it may be quite tender for a few days. The effused serum or blood is sooner or later absorbed, and the bump becomes a thing of the past.

In some cases the fluid becomes full of pus owing to the inflammation of the bruised tissues. This kind of a wound must be opened and the matter washed out, otherwise it may burrow quite a distance along the skull and possibly result in the destruction of some of the bone.

An ordinary bruise of the scalp does not call for much attention. If the swelling is considerable the scalp and hair should be thoroughly washed, and then a lotion should be applied of boric acid dissolved in cologne water or a wash of witch hazel. If the hair is very thin it had better be cut short over the bruise, so that the lotion can more readily reach the part if the sufferer is a boy, but if a girl the lotion will have to reach the spot as best it can. The hair need not be cut unless it is really a case serious enough to call for the offices of a surgeon.

When the scalp is cut or torn the matter is more grave, both in its present state and its possible consequences, and had better be left to the doctor to treat. A blow hard enough to tear the scalp may have been of sufficient force to crack the skull, and even if the bone is intact—and the fracture may occur in another part of the skull from that struck through the operation of what surgeons call contrecoup or a "counterblow"—the scalp may become inflamed and slough away, leaving the bone denuded, so that it may lose its vitality and give rise to trouble calling for surgical interference, or it may become the seat of an erysipelas. At any rate, the wound will need washing and possibly a few stitches to bring the cut edges together.—Youth's Companion.

### FASCINATING GEOLOGY.

A Study That Stirs the Imagination and Wonder of Man.

"Perhaps the greatest era in the history of geology," says a writer in the London Times, "was that in which the cataclysmic conception of terrestrial changes gave place to a belief that such changes had, in large part at least, been gradual and continuous and produced by the slow operation of causes still in activity in all parts of the globe. The cataclysmic conception had its original source no doubt in the Biblical narrative of the deluge and in the extent to which the highly figurative language of that narrative had been impressed upon the minds of many generations of men. It would naturally be supported by the phenomena of earthquakes and of volcanic eruptions, phenomena visibly and even startlingly productive of great local changes and seeming to afford at least possible or conceivable explanations of all other changes which had preceded them."

"It gradually came to be perceived that these great and startling events were really insignificant both in their character and in their extent when they were compared with those wrought by the simple influence of weather, by the splintering of rock surfaces by the freezing of water within crevices, by the denudation occasioned by rainfall and to be noted by those who are observant, in the turbidity of every streamlet after a

shower, by the gradual conveyance or river mud to the bed of the ocean and by the alterations of land and water shown by fossil remains to have occurred, not once only, but frequently, in many parts of the globe. The fascination exercised by the pursuit of thus tracing back the lines of nature's handiwork has been strongly felt by many of the greatest intellects of the century, and hence it has followed that geology has been studied with an ardor which, in spite of the comparative newness of the pursuit, has already placed it in the front ranks of contemporary science.

"Those who are insensible to its fascinations or who are ignorant of the truths which it has revealed have often been disposed to deny or dispute its utility and to think that the time devoted to it might have been better employed. It might be sufficient to say that geology furnishes the knowledge which is essential to the economical and successful extraction of the mineral treasures of the earth, of the coal and iron which have done so much to create and foster the prosperity of England or, as Professor W. J. Sollas of Oxford put it in his address, that it has conducted water to our thirsty cities, has poured the gold of Africa into the lap of commerce and found diamonds to adorn the fair."

"But these things, he declared, were subordinate to the endeavors of the society to foster right thinking on the mysterious problems presented by the planet on which we dwell, and in this great conception of its work he will command the assent of all who recognize what has been in past time the effect of right thinking upon human history and its influence in raising mankind to the level which its most civilized representatives have now attained and from which they look forward to still further advances. The votaries of science have seldom been stimulated by mere utilitarianism; but, as a matter of fact, utility has followed in their footsteps wherever these have been directed."

### Whittier's Loneliness.

He was essentially a lonely man. Romantic by temperament, susceptible to feminine charms and exactly constituted for the happiness of love and domestic life, he was doomed to austere cellabacy. Filled with curiosity for distant places and having as contemporaries Irving, who spent over twenty years of his life in Europe; Cooper, who, besides his voyages, lived abroad seven successive years; Bryant, who made six excursions to the old world; Longfellow, who knew Europe perhaps better than his native land, Whittier's travels were bounded on the north by the limits of New England, on the east by the neighboring shore, on the south by Washington and on the west by Harrisburg. Brought up a Quaker, he was cut off from the cheerful human activities of New England churches, the most prominent feature of village social life. The curse of constant headaches and chronic insomnia made him almost a prisoner, or, as Barrett Wendell phrases it, he was "generally troubled by that sort of robust poor health which frequently accompanies total abstinence." But with all these "securagements, privations and enforcements," the temperament of a beautiful child.—Professor W. L. Phelps in North American Review.

### BRILLIANT BAIT.

Gaudy Lures by Which Salmon and Trout Are Fooled.

No one except a fisherman or a fly dresser has the faintest conception of the enormous variety of materials used in the manufacture of flies, especially salmon flies.

Trout flies are made to resemble various real insects, but salmon flies have no likeness to anything that inhabits earth, air or water, and to this day no one knows why the king of fish is fool enough to snatch at the gaudy lures which are cast across the pools above his head.

Take such a well known salmon fly as the "silver doctor." The feathers of five different birds are used to build it—namely, those of the Indian crow, the blue jay, the pheasant, the turkey and the pintail duck. Silver wire, yellow floss silk, sky blue hackle and scarlet wool are also necessary for the tying of this fly.

There is hardly any brilliantly plumaged bird known whose feathers are not in demand for fly tying. Jungle fowl, blue chattering, scarlet ibis, bustard, swan, macaw, peacock, mallard, Indian roller, teal, wood duck, grouse, eagle and floricane are only a few of those whose feathers are stowed away in the drawers of any fishing tackle manufacturer.

You will also find gold and silver wire, gold and silver tinsel, silk of every color under the sun, chenille of many different hues, worsted, mohair and fur of a number of different animals.

There is an artificial gray gnat used for trout fishing which is made partly of mouse whiskers and is in conse-

quence one of the most expensive flies which you can purchase.

Gaudy flies for salmon fishing are no new invention. Writing two and a half centuries ago, Richard Franck says: "Remember always to carry your dubbing bag about with you, wherein ought to be silk of all sorts, thread, thrums, moccado ends and cruels of all sizes and varieties of color, diversified and stained wool, with dogs' and bears' hair, besides twisted fine threads of gold and silver, with feathers from"—And he goes on with a long list of birds of brilliant plumage.

But even for the noble salmon there are many other baits used besides the fly. The most deadly is without doubt salmon roe, the use of which is prohibited in almost every part of the civilized world. The "gardener's fancy"—in other words, the common lobworm—is a first class salmon bait, and so is prawn boiled to a delicate pink hue. On most good rivers these baits are of course illegal.

Some believe in anointing their baits with various strong smelling oils or unguents. The above mentioned Richard Franck did so. He advocates putting the worms into a lignum vitae box which has first been anointed with "the chymical oil of bays, sulphur, Barbados tar, ivy or cornu cervi." Poor worms! One wonders how long they survived in such a horrible mixture.

Trout will take a very wide variety of bait. A grasshopper is most killing, and so is a blue bottle set on a small hook and used with a blow line.

The roach fisher knows the virtue of boiled wheat. The softened grains are taken with eagerness by these fish, while perch will go vigorously for a clump of flou and water dough. A perch has been taken by an angler who had run short of bait with the eye of a previous capture stuck upon the point of a hook.

Thames fishermen will tell you the virtues of cheese paste as a bait for chub, and these rather shy fish can also be taken with a very ripe cherry in which a hook is artfully concealed.

Almost all fish have cannibal propensities, so that the young of their own species prove an irresistible bait for the older and larger members. This is specially true of trout, and many an angler has known of cases where a small fish hooked has been seized before it could be brought to land by a larger one of the same variety.—Fly.

### A Gay Old Bird.



Judge Pelican—Your grandfather was a gay old bird.

Tommy Crane—That so?

Judge Pelican—Yes. Haven't you heard about "The Hanging of the Crane?"—Harper's Weekly.

Mrs. A.—And are your neighbors fond of you? Mrs. B.—Very. Just think, when I told them we wanted to move, but couldn't afford to, they offered to pay all our moving expenses.—London Scraps.

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### ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

South San Francisco Power and Light Company. Location of principal place of business, South San Francisco, California. Location of works, San Mateo County, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of said Company, held on the 28th day of December, 1907, an assessment of ten (10) cents per share was levied upon the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable immediately to George H. Chapman, the Secretary of the Company, at its office, South San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 15th day of February, 1908, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on the 15th day of March, 1908, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the said office of the Company, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the costs of advertising and the expenses of sale.

By Order of the Board of Directors, GEORGE H. CHAPMAN, Secretary South San Francisco Power and Light Company, Office, South San Francisco, California.

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Considering the fact that the great West is being opened up and developed and that the best transportation facilities and most advantageous geographical position is centered around San Francisco, I am led to believe that the Bay of San Francisco will be the scene of the greatest growth and development in all America; and I am free to predict that the City of San Francisco will grow southward along the bay front, making South City the seat of the greatest industrial and railroad development.

Yours truly,

PECK.

### REDWOOD CITY NOTES IN BRIEF

Mrs. John Head and son of Bakersfield were in town the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Zimmerman have returned from their wedding trip, and will be "at home" to their friends in the DeMartoni cottage on Arguello Street.

Mr. O. Shaw, the eldest grandson of Mrs. Teague, with his wife and family, came over from Oakland last Sunday to attend Mrs. Teague's funeral.

Miss Gertie Beeger of this city was one of the graduates of Stanford last Monday. She received the degree of A. B. in Germanic languages.

"The Redwood City Leader" has made its bow to the public, and will lend its aid to making things better and brighter, as any well conducted newspaper ought to do, and as a helper to build up the community and county.

The Congregational Church held its annual meeting last Thursday evening. The reports of various committees were encouraging and showed good work done. The following officers were elected for the new year: Deacon, S. P. McCreary; Sunday School Superintendent, L. P. Behrens; Clerk, Clara M. Shelly; Board of Trustees, Robt. Brown, F. H. Thorpe, C. M. Dorse and H. E. Holmquist.

Mrs. P. P. Fitzpatrick passed away last Friday night quite suddenly of heart disease. Mrs. Fitzpatrick was an old and honored resident of this city. She leaves two sons, Judge Ed. Fitzpatrick and Wm. Fitzpatrick and one daughter, Mrs. Judge Buck, all residing in Redwood. The funeral was largely attended on Monday morning and the interment was in Holy Cross Cemetery, Menlo Park.

Death, last week, claimed one of our oldest residents Mrs. Pamela Teague, at the ripe age of 86 years and 6 months. Mrs. Teague has resided in the county for over fifty years, settling first at Woodside, but shortly after removing to Redwood, where she remained all

these years. Since her husband's death she made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Geo. Rice, and there surrounded by every comfort that money and love could procure, she breathed her last. Mrs. Teague had been a member of the Congregational Church for thirty-three years. She leaves three daughters in this city, Mrs. S. A. Wentworth, Mrs. Geo. Rice and Mrs. O. Durham and Mrs. J. O. Shaw of Washington beside 14 grand children and 13 great-grand children.

#### ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS.

Eternal gratitude is eternal slavery. Silence oftener means offense than consent.

The more wealth a man has, the louder his children talk.

Have grandparents rights that anyone is bound to respect?

As a rule, the smaller the man, the bigger fool things he will do.

It is not as sign of cowardice in a man to be afraid of a woman.

We should think a cow would become frightfully tired of being milked.

A man always remembers a visit to a house by what he had to eat in it.

Are you as active in paying a bill as you are in collecting one due you?

Of late years women are beginning to wear false hair earlier in life, and also later.

About the worst advice than can be given some people is, "Use your own judgment."

No man is ever too worthless to figure as groom in a column write-up of a wedding.

We are all talked about behind our backs. Even preachers "get it" from their members.

It is always a particular shock when a nice man complains of something we have done.

You think you would do better than the other fellow, if you had a chance, but would you?

Say what you please about a woman's tears. They float her out of a lot of difficulties.

It's all right for us to eat chickens and cattle, and it's all right for the worms to eat us.

### PECK'S LOTS ITEMS.

Mr. DeMars, one of Thompson-Starrett's head men, has started to build on Randolph Avenue, Peck's Addition.

More new homes started this week on Peck's lots than in any other portion of the town.

The Light and Power Company have strung the light wires on Chapman, Braden, Butler and Randolph Avenues, Peck's lots.

Willard C. Carson and wife have moved into their temporary bungalow on Randolph Avenue, Peck's lots. They will commence the construction of their two-story bungalow this week.

The material for the construction of a handsome two-story bungalow for Mrs. Florence Perkins is being shipped to South City this week. This beautiful home will also be located on Randolph Avenue, Peck's Addition.

Mr. Byron Stovall, local agent for Peck's lots, showed his ability as a salesman this week. All alone and unaided by anyone, he sold three lots in Peck's Addition for cash. Three beautiful homes were to be erected upon these lots at once. He also sold to the same gentleman a factory site, on account of the Land Company, for cash, receiving a one hundred dollar check as a deposit upon the whole transaction. A factory was to be constructed and used for the purpose of building ice machines, fifty men being employed. The check above referred to was duly received at the office of Messrs. Peck & Garrett, who in turn placed it in the bank for collection. The following telegram was shortly afterward sent to Mr. Stovall: "George C. Wright's check for one hundred dollars received. Judging from its value we believe the gentleman lied to you when he said that he was a builder of ice machines. He looks to us like a lemon merchant." Wright is a dealer in bum checks.

FOR SALE—An up-to-date hotel of 28 rooms with liquor license. Hotel recently remodeled. Armour Hotel. E. E. CUNNINGHAM & Co.

### CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY LETTER

TO APPOINT NEW RHODES SCHOLAR.

BERKELEY, January 15.—The examinations for the Rhodes Scholarship are to be given on January the twenty-first and twenty-second at the University of California at Berkeley, at Stanford University at Palo Alto and at Occidental College in Los Angeles. The purpose is to select a man who will be the California representative in Oxford next year and the two following years. Any resident of California is eligible to take these examinations at any one of the places named where the Presidents of the Universities will conduct the examinations on behalf of the Trustees of the Rhodes bequest.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES FOR THE STATE.

The department of university extension in agriculture announces Farmers' Institutes to be held at Rumsey, Yolo County, January twenty-first; at Clovis, Sanger, and Kerman, Fresno County, January twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth, and twenty-ninth; at Florin, Sacramento County, February sixth and seventh.

NEW MEN ADDED TO THE UNIVERSITY STAFF.

The Regents of the University have added to the strength of the department of agriculture in appointing Mr. M. E. Sherwin, late of the Department of Agriculture in Washington, as assistant in cereal investigations. Mr. F. L. Yeaw was appointed at the same time assistant in plant pathology. Mr. Yeaw has been doing valuable field work under the direction of Professor Smith in the work of exterminating the pear blight.

Professor George Malcom Stratton, one of the best known psychologists in this country, has been to-day appointed Professor of Psychology for the beginning of the next academic year at the University of California. Professor Stratton has been Professor of Experimental Psychology and Director of the Psychological Laboratory in Johns Hopkins University since 1904. He

was born in Oakland, California, in 1865; a graduate of the University of California of the year 1888; took his Master's Degree at Yale in 1890, and his degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Leipzig in 1896. He was Director and Assistant Professor and Associate Professor of Psychology in the University of California from 1896 to 1904, when he was called to Johns Hopkins. His recall to California adds great strength to the already widely known department of philosophy under the leadership of Professor George H. Howison.

MUSICAL CLUBS MAKE PROSPEROUS TOUR.

The University of California Glee Club and DeKoven Club, assisted by well known talent, have returned to Berkeley after a long and successful trip through the southern part of the State. The trip was a success financially, and will long be remembered by those who were fortunate enough to take part in it. The stops included all the important towns of the Coast and the San Joaquin Valley, as well as Los Angeles, Riverside, and other southern cities.

Everywhere a most hearty welcome was accorded the college men, and they are loud in their praises of the courtesies that were extended all along the line. It has been several years since the University of California musical organization has made a trip and this will go far toward renewing their popularity.

RAGS.—This office wants to buy some clean rags.

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Have you noticed there are all kinds of fresh fruit and vegetables every day at Lind Market.\*

For Sale Cheap.—A small lot of good household furniture. Apply E. G. Evens. P. O. Box 27.\*

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